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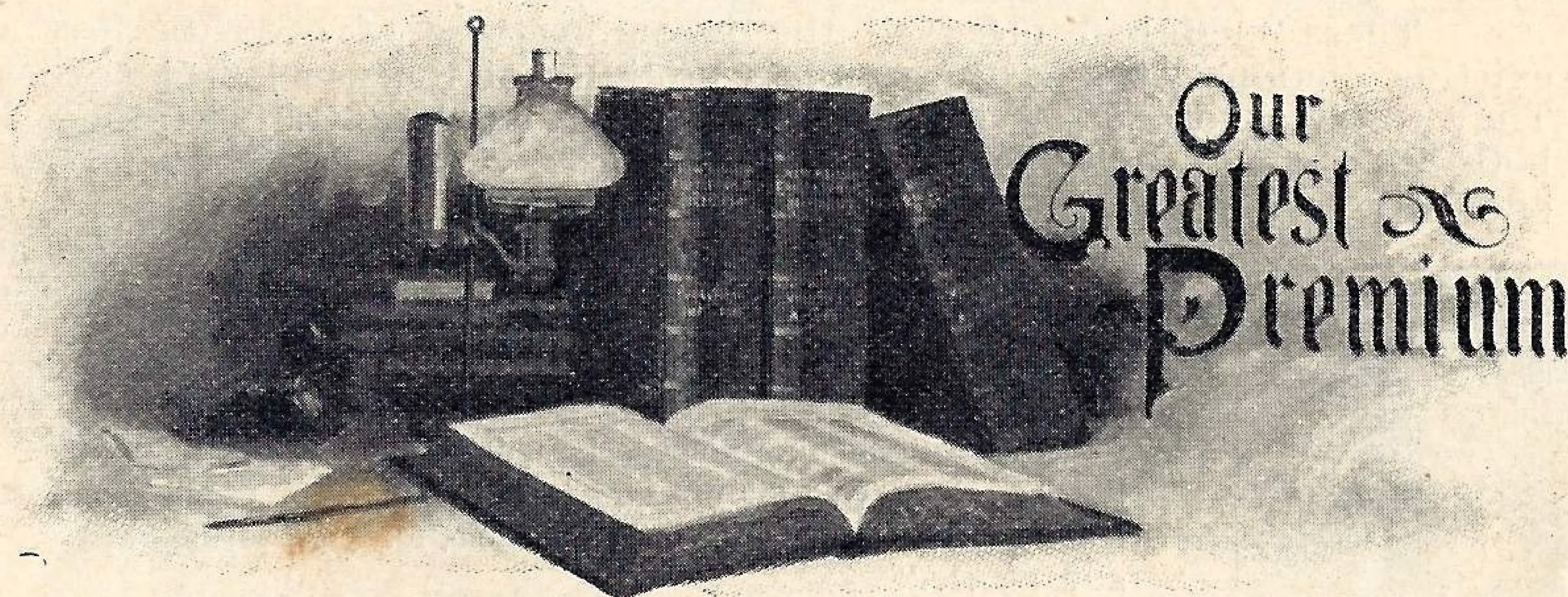
These illustrations consist of beautiful Chromatic Plates. Plates in Monotone, together with innumerable Etchings and Half-tones, covering an infinite variety of subjects and pointing the way to a quick understanding of the word-definitions. For instance :

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Williams, of Oxford University, and others of like character—each a literary giant and the master of his chosen specialty.

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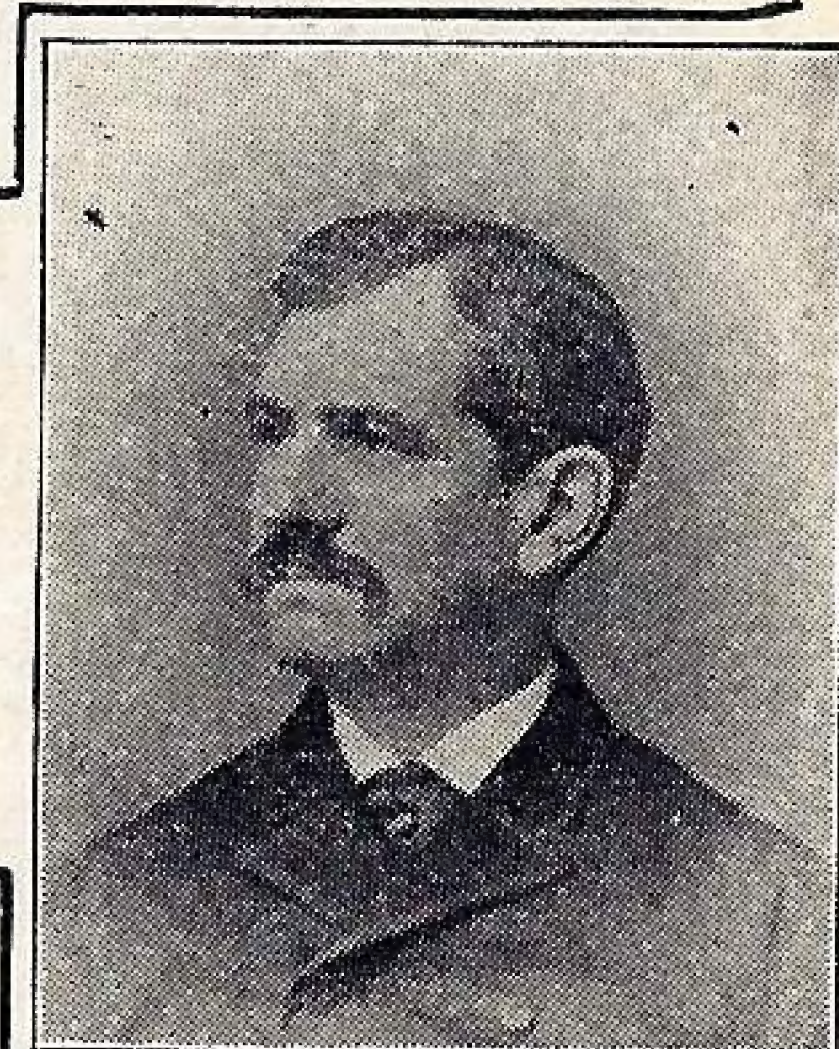
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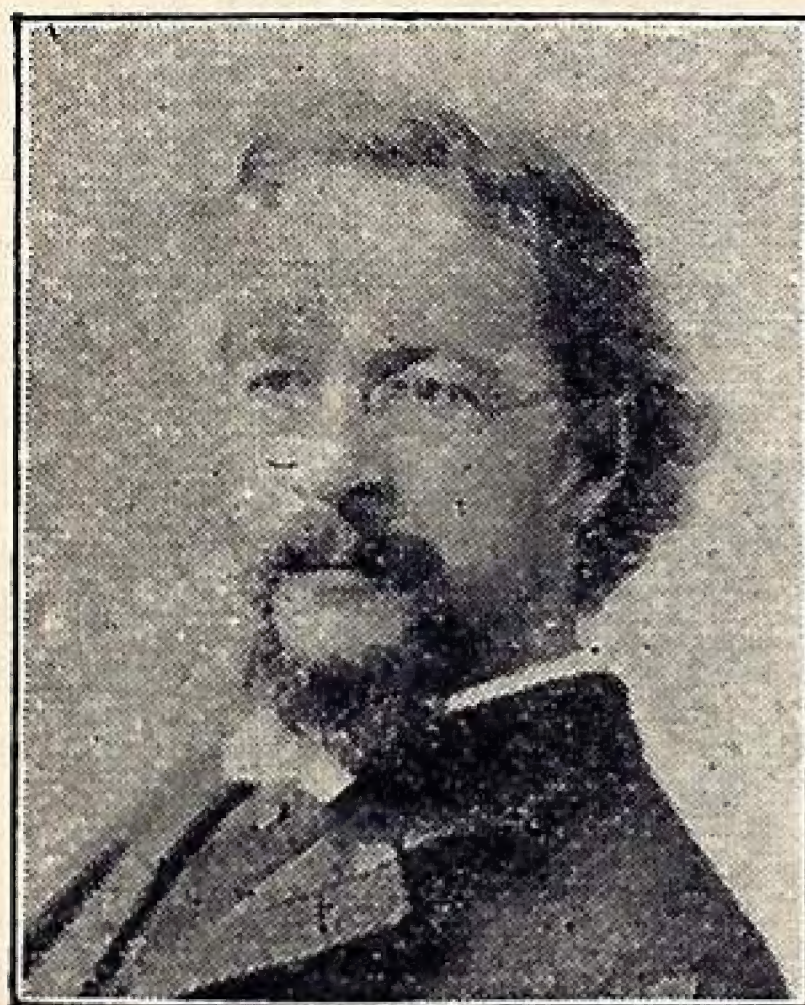
tens of thousands of additional families, who will thereafter be satisfied with nothing else. Experience says: “Once our customer, always our customer.”

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For example: You desire to look up the word, "appendicitis"—perhaps to determine its spelling, or to learn the correct sound of its fourth vowel. In the ordinary dictionary



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From REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D.

or word book, if of recent date, you will probably find the word properly spelled—possibly accented and with pronunciation indicated. But the definition! What more do you really know about the disease after consulting even such really admirable dictionaries as Webster's International or the Standard? (*See opposite page.*)

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC not only spells and pronounces the word for you, but goes on and tells you all that latest medical science knows of the symptoms, causes, and cure of the disease ; and this particular definition emanates from high authority, too—Prof. Deaver, of the University of Pennsylvania.

There are about 50,000 similar definitions in this work. Some occupy less space than the example here given, while others cover more than a page ; complete and satisfying in either case.

Every Word Self-Pronounced

Perfection in pronunciation is assured by a system of simple but elaborate diacritical marks indicating the exact value of every vowel. When more than one pronunciation is given, the *first* is the one preferred by the editors. Thus (*see opposite*), THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC prefers the long "i" in the fourth syllable of "appendicitis," but gives the long "e" sound as permissible. Every vocabulary word is similarly treated, rendering mispronunciation impossible.

These Comparisons Will Interest You

They explain why this Dic-

tionary is called "Encyclopædic," and demonstrate that you need never buy another general reference work if you are lucky enough to secure a copy of "Our Greatest Premium."

(As defined in "The Encyclopædic.")

ap-pěn-dī-çī'-tīs, ap-pěn-dī-çī'-tīs,
s. [Lat. *appendix*; suff. *-itis*.]

Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, a worm-like, blind sac in the lower right side of the abdomen. The causes are various, exposure to cold or dampness, or some indiscretion in diet, being the most usual. In a large proportion of cases, foreign substances are an active factor in the production of the disease when a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane already exists. In the absence of this condition, foreign bodies may remain and cause little or no disturbance; but should the membrane become inflamed, they add to the irritation by occluding the lumen of the appendix, thus favoring ulceration of the walls, perforation, and even gangrene of the whole organ. Catarrhal inflammations of the appendix are common and frequently chronic, but have not heretofore been recognized as appendicitis. [See TYPHLITIS, PERITYPHLITIS.] Several forms of this disease are now recognized, as acute, chronic, and recurrent; also rheumatic appendicitis, which is observed in cases presenting a rheumatic diathesis. Acute, severe attacks occur when the *bacillus communis coli* is present in a virulent form, and if this condition be associated with a faecal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, there is imminent danger of necrosis, perforation, and death. The symptoms of appendicitis are intense, cramp-like pains, which may not at first be located in the right iliac fossa; nausea, if not vomiting; rigidity of the abdominal walls, especially of

the right side and before the pain localizes itself; constipation generally, but diarrhoea occasionally; intense thirst; a disposition to flex the thighs upon the abdomen; and extreme tenderness at the seat of the disease. The inflamed appendix may generally be felt by deep palpation. Extreme local tenderness at this spot is a valuable diagnostic sign, distinguishing appendicitis from general peritonitis. In moderately severe cases pulse-rate and temperature are not seriously affected, but a sudden fall in temperature often indicates perforation, and is therefore a suspicious symptom. Medical treatment frequently affords relief, but many practitioners recommend excision of the appendix as the only radical cure, and also as a preventive. This operation is now performed with great success, the rate of mortality being only two or three per cent., exclusive of cases in which surgical interference is made during an acute attack, when the mortality is much larger—perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. Complete natural obliteration of the lumen of the appendix has been observed, resulting in a spontaneous and permanent cure. [See VERMIFORM APPENDIX.]

(As defined in "The International.")

ap-pen-di-ci-tis, n. (Med.) Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

(As defined in "The Standard.")

ap-pen-di-ci-tis, n. Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.

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12 Pkgs. Boraxine Soap Powder (full lbs.)	1.20	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
An unequalled laundry luxury.		1 Jar, 2 ozs., Modjeska Cold Cream	.25
5 Bars Honor Bright Scouring Soap	.25	Soothing. Cures chapped hands.	
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will never amount to much unless you delve deep into Etymology—the roots and derivations. No dictionary like THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC for this. It teaches you to differentiate the uses of words that are nearly—but not quite—synonymous; gives elegant exactness to your speech.

And such exhaustive treatment! You'll be surprised to find that common words have many meanings you've forgotten—or never knew. For instance, this word "balance." Nearly a full page defining the noun alone; first in "ordinary language," then "technically;" sometimes "literally," again "figuratively;" special meanings in Mechanics, Horology, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Politics, Political Economy, etc. Every known word is treated that same way, leaving absolutely nothing more to be said.

More Than 250,000 Defined Words in THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC—the largest vocabulary in any English dictionary. The *Nation* estimates that the Century contains about 225,000 words, the Standard 186,000, the International 140,000, and Worcester 116,000. Earlier editions of Webster have less than 100,000 words. There are less than 2,200 pages in the International, 2,126 pages in Worcester, and a little over 2,300 in the Standard.

(From The Encyclopædic)

big'-ōt, s. & a. [In Dan. † *bigot* (s.); Ger. *bigott* (a.); Fr. *bigot* (the modern sense of the word not arising till the fifteenth century); Low Lat. *bigoti*, pl. A word for which a superfluity of etymologies have been given. It is deeply rooted only in the English and French tongues. Barbazan, Malone, and Michel consider it a corruption of the word *Visigoth*, which might become *Visigot*, *Bisigot*, *Bigot*, a view which Littré thinks probable. According to an old chronicle quoted by Du Cange, Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, being required to kiss the foot of King Charles, as having received Neustria in fief, contemptuously replied, "*Ne se Bigot*"=Not so, by God. Hence the king and court nicknamed him Bigoth. Littré, however, thinks it probable that this story was invented to explain the word. Wace, as quoted by Du Cange, says that the French called the

(From The Encyclopædic)

bāl'-ançe, *bāl'-lâunçe, s. [In Dut. *balans*; Ger. (in Mech.) † *balance*; Fr. *balance*; Prov. *balans*, *balanza*; Sp. *balanza*; Ital. *bilancia*; Lat. *bilanx*=having two scales: *bi* (in compos. only)=two, and *lanx*=(1) a plate, platter, dish, and specially (2) the scale of a balance. Compare also Low Lat. *ballancia*, *valentia*=price or value.

A. Ordinary Language:

I. An instrument for weighing.

1. *Lit.*: That which has two scales; viz., the instrument, described under B. I. 1, for weighing bodies. It is called "a balance," "a pair of balances," or, more rarely, "balances."

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schools and may be consulted at the school libraries. Where this privilege does not exist, it is nothing less than a duty for parents to provide their children with this invaluable helper and home educator. Thoughtful fathers and mothers will require no urging.

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(From *The Encyclopædic*)

dīe (1), ***de**, ***dee**, ***deghe**, ***deghen**,
***deie**, ***deien**, ***deighe**, ***deigen**,
***deighen**, ***dey**, ***dieghe**, ***dye**,
***dyghe**, *v. i.* [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with
Sw. *dö*, Dan. *döe*, O. Sax. *dóian*, Goth. *diwan*, O.
H. Ger. *tówan*, M. H. Ger. *touwen*; all = to die;
O. Fris. *deia*, *deja* = to kill.]

In the dawn of English literature it was written "dyghe." Later it was reduced to "dye," but again lengthened to "dieghe," and so on. Think of it! Thirteen currently authorized spellings before this word reached its present form; and who knows that it may not yet return to the double syllable and the redundant consonants?

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC is the only dictionary that provides full opportunity for the study of ancient orthography. In this department, as in etymology and word history, it stands

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From the "New York Tribune."

Edited by HON. WHITELOW REID, LL.D.

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New Words and Phrases

More than 5,000 words have been added to the English language by recent advances in electrical science alone. Every new discovery and invention yields a crop of new technical terms. To own nothing but an old-time dictionary is to be without authority respecting very many words now in daily use. THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY is up to date.

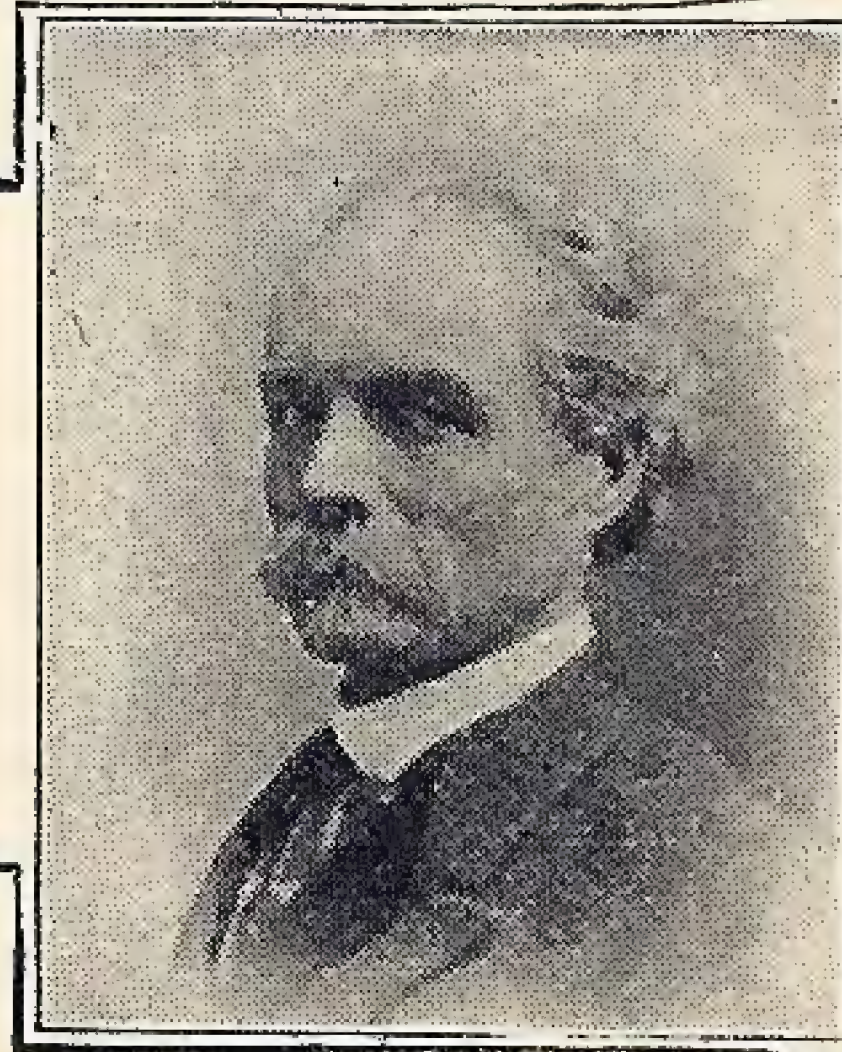
It contains hundreds of words not to be found elsewhere; and it is these very words—the newer ones—for which search is most frequent. Four thousand new electrical terms are among the most recent additions to the English vocabulary. Hundreds of words you'll not find elsewhere.

(From *The Encyclopædic*)

skī'-a-scōpe, **scī'-a-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skopeō* = to see, to observe.] An instrument consisting essentially of an actinically darkened tube or box, having at one end a fluorescent screen upon which shadow-pictures may be projected from without, thus becoming immediately visible to the observer looking within. [See ROENTGEN'S METHOD.] A similar instrument, designed by Edison, has been termed by him a fluoroscope (*q. v.*).

Do You Ever Think

how the spellings of words are constantly changing—how many different forms have been currently accepted as correct in as many different ages? Here is the word "die."



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One of the 50,000 Encyclopædic Definitions

gērm thē'-ō-rŷ.

1. *Biology*: [See BIOGENESIS.]

2. *Pathol.*: The germ theory is that the exciting cause of each contagious or infectious disease is some specific living micro-organism, and that these diseases are communicated only by the transference to and development of the specific parasite or germ within or upon the animal infected. Varro propounded the essence of the theory in regard to certain diseases 2,000 years ago, in the time of Cicero and Cæsar, and after the discovery of the bacteria by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, Plenciz in 1762 again formulated it virtually as it is held to-day. But though Henle again labored for it as early as 1821, it has only been since the remarkable development of the science of bacteriology within the last twenty years and the convincing work of such scientists as Koch and Pasteur, that it has been accepted generally by the medical profession throughout the world. The bacteria are unicellular, vegetal micro-organisms, and of these there are quite a large number of classes and species. Some of these species have been found, when introduced into suitable culture media, such as the living tissues of the animal body, to be capable of producing, either directly or by their action as ferments upon the tissues, certain virulent poisons called toxines, which poisons are capable of producing the characteristic symptoms of the respective infectious maladies, it being remembered that each pathogenic organism or diseased germ elaborates its own peculiar toxine and that the symptoms produced by the toxine are practically constant and characteristic of a single specific disease. Even before the scientific establishment of the above knowledge, there was abundant *a priori* reason for belief in the germ theory, viz.: the fact that contagious matter increases enormously in the body of the patient and, therefore, must have life and the power of reproduction; that it is destroyed or retarded in its action by substances that have the same effect upon other low forms of life; that it withstands dilution, oxidation, &c., that would destroy the power of inert dead matter; and that in disease there is more or less direct analogy to the phenomena of fermentation, which

latter we already know to be due to organic life. However, Koch has laid down the following postulates as being necessary to prove scientifically that any germ is the cause of a given disease: (1) The micro-organism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissues of a person or animal sick or dead of the disease. (2) The micro-organism must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues and cultivated in suitable media outside of the body until an absolutely pure culture is obtained. This is done by carrying the cultivation through several generations until all possibility of any extraneous or contaminating matter is eliminated. (3) The pure culture thus obtained must, when introduced into a healthy susceptible animal, produce the disease in question. (4) The same organism must be found in the inoculated animal. While it is undoubtedly necessary that each one of these postulates should be fulfilled to establish the theory, on the other hand it must be admitted that if they are fulfilled with regard to any organism and disease, that organism must be a cause of that disease. Such fulfillment has been made as to many maladies of this nature, especially as to those to which both men and animals, or animals alone are susceptible; and though it is not practicable to carry out the third postulate in the case of those diseases to which human beings alone are susceptible, enough has been determined experimentally to make it almost absolutely certain that the germ theory is true for every contagious or infectious disease or malady. From what has been said, however, it should not be inferred that all such diseases are due to bacteria or vegetal micro-organisms. In some cases it seems to be more probable that the exciting cause is of an animal nature, and in others experimental research has failed to devise suitable methods for positively isolating the specific germs, though belief in their existence is still unshaken. In fact, as advances are made in bacteriology and its kindred sciences, we may reasonably expect and hope that not only will the exact cause of each communicable malady be determined, but that means for destroying or limiting the virulence and power of these foes to health and life will also be discovered and made available.

The Wise Man in His Study needs and appreciates THE

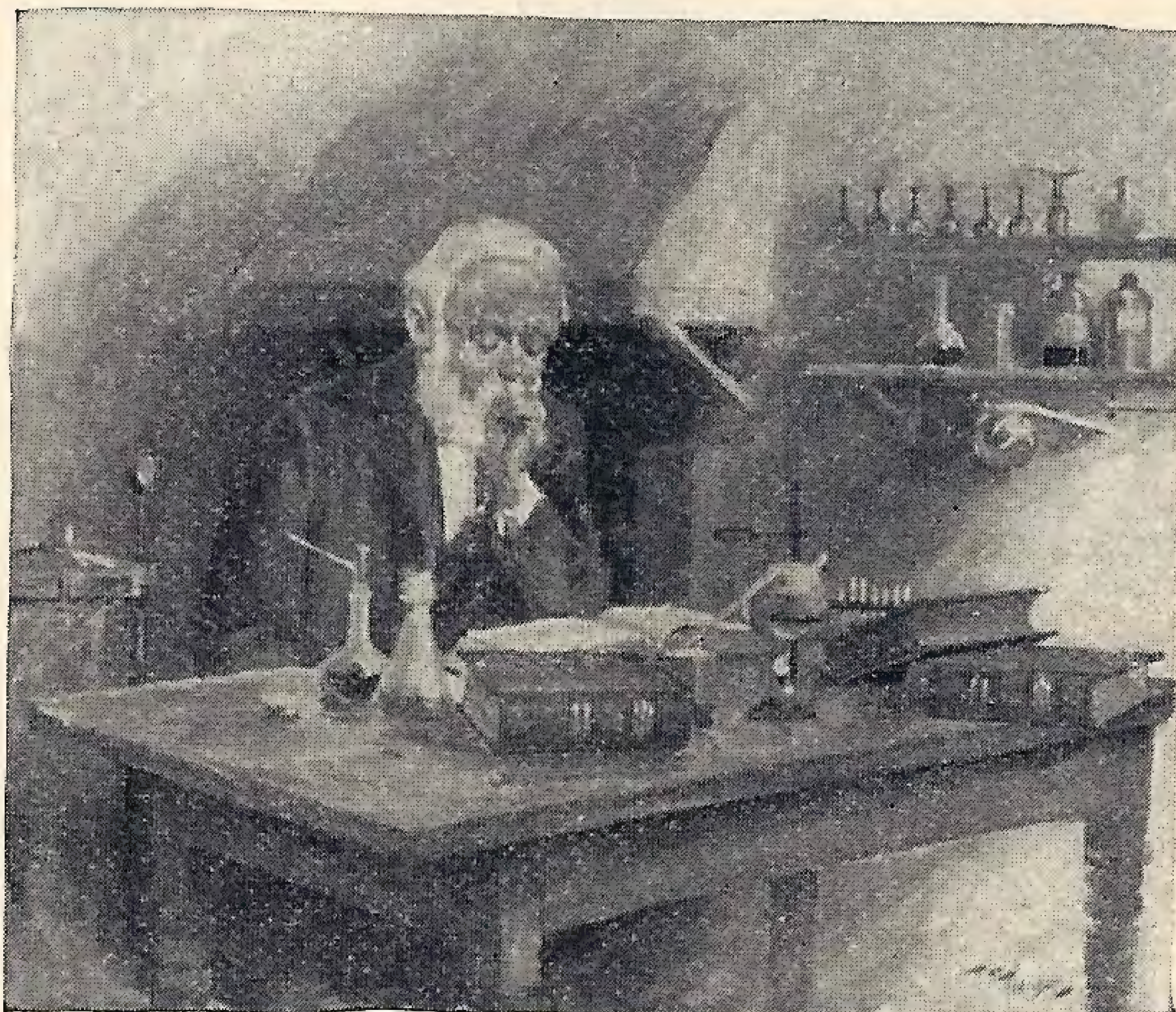
ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY no less than the boy or girl at school, the merchant, mechanic, lawyer, doctor or clergyman. Though simple and popular in its language, this great work is of the most profound scholarship attainable, a "court of last resort," and the highest of high authorities. It is not merely a complete dictionary, but is also a condensed practical encyclopædia, treating more than 50,000 separate topics—nearly twice as many subjects as are treated in even the great Britannica. It covers practically the whole range of

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As an example, see the pathological definition of "Germ Theory," on opposite page. This model of wise condensation is from the pen of that most eminent pathologist and microscopist, Prof. Seneca Egbert, of the University of Pennsylvania. Less than a column, but the whole of the theory is stated in plainest terms. The biological definition—a totally different thing—is placed elsewhere under its proper heading, with only a cross-reference here.

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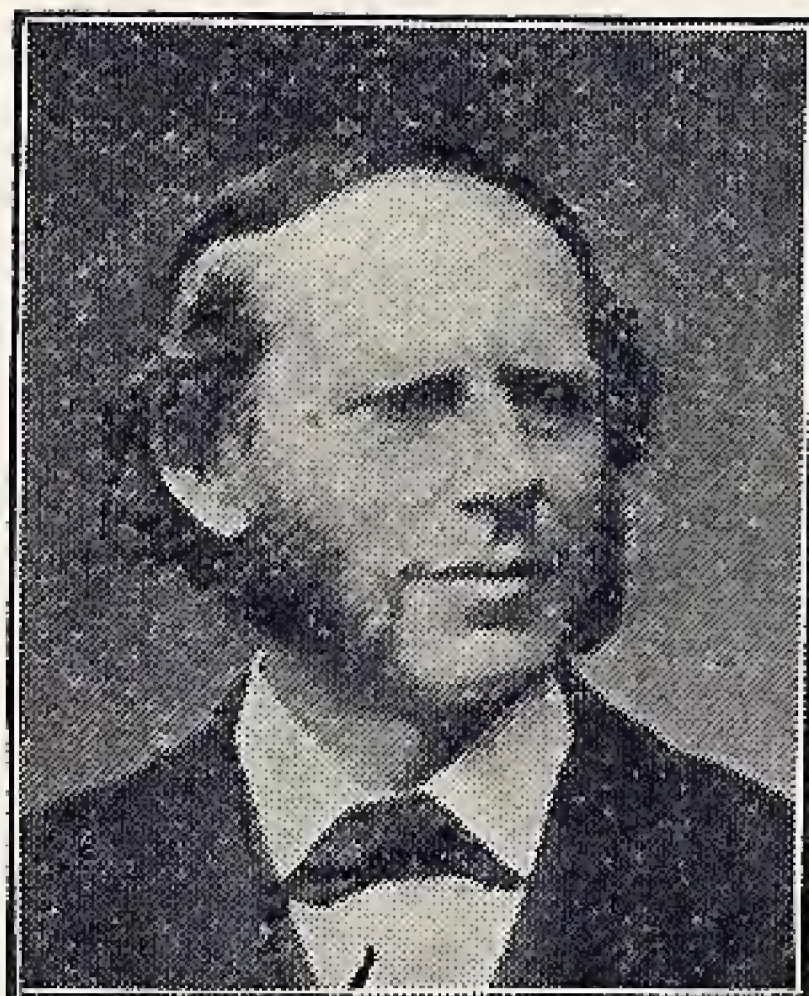


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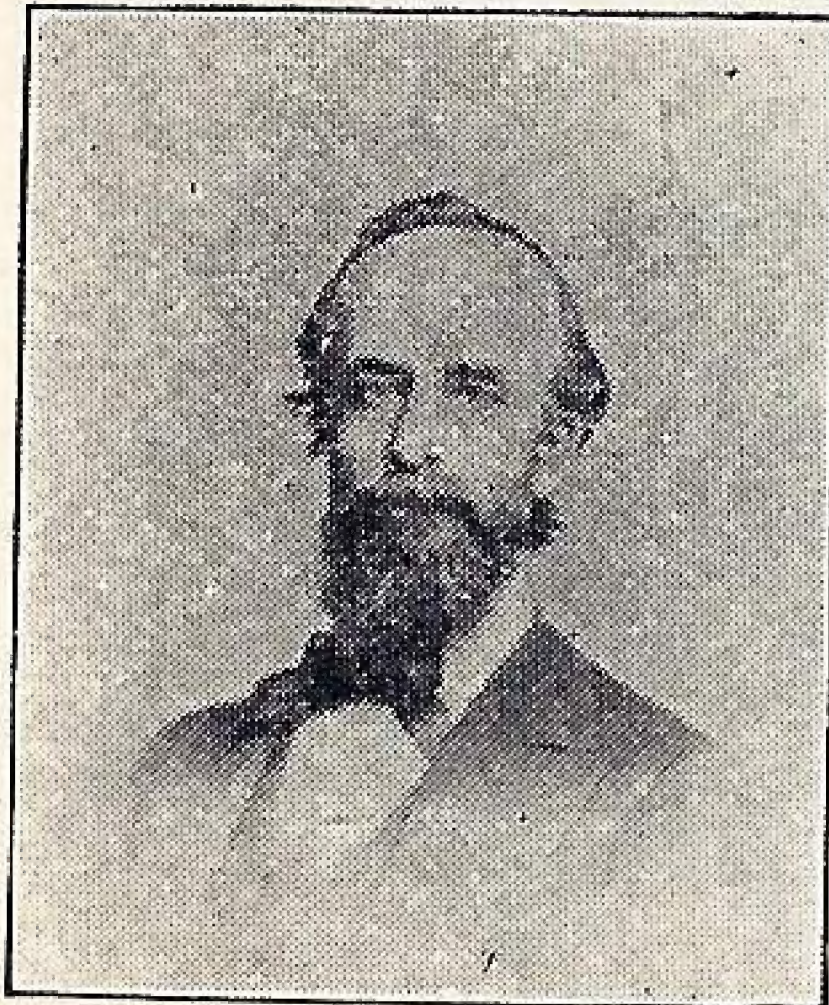
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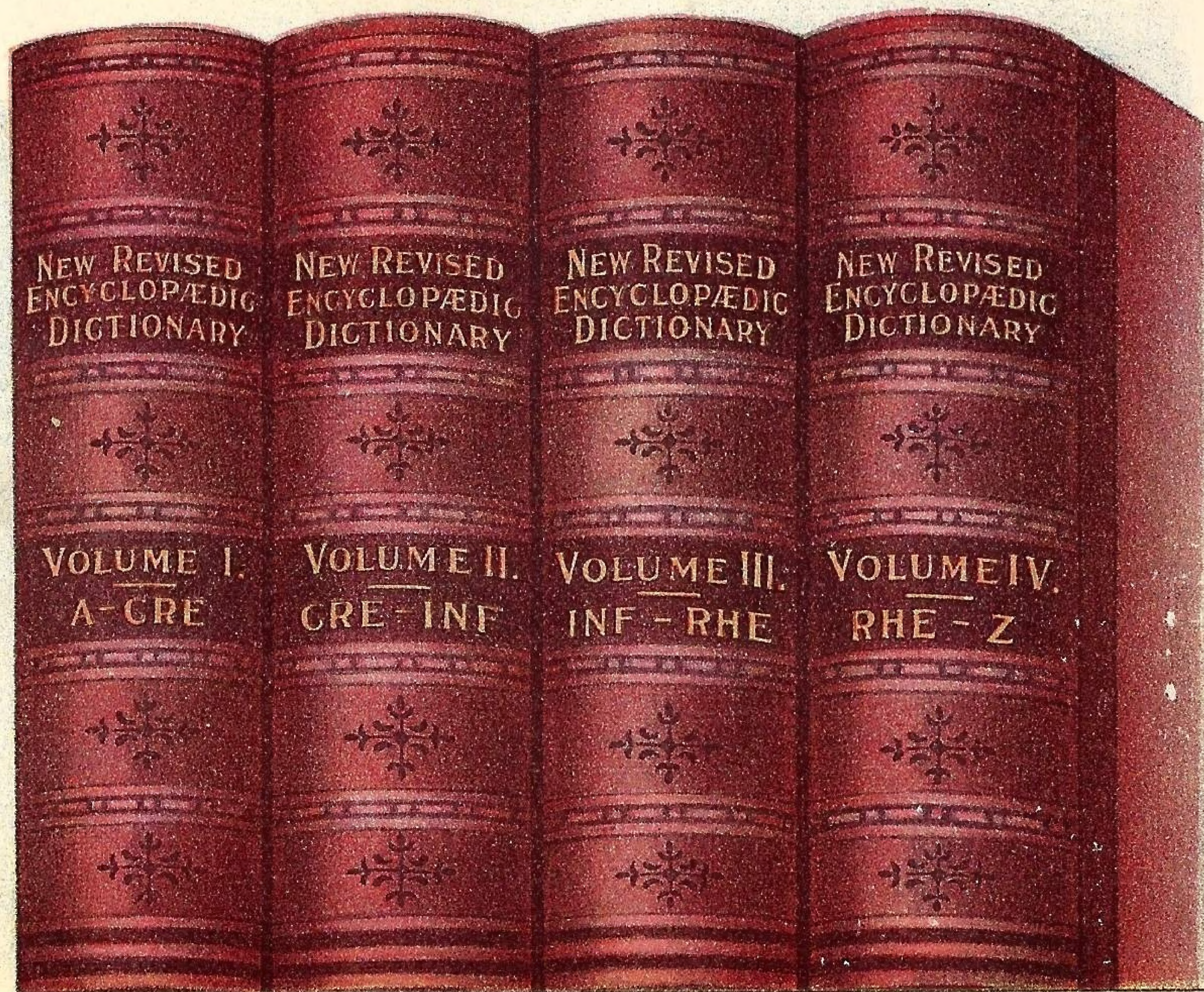
Larkin Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Posted on: January 18, 2020

Edited by: Brian D. Szafranski; Elma NY USA

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